

Lloyd George Sees Victory Just Ahead for the Allies



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INSANITY DEFENSE OF MRS. DE SAULLES; SON SAW MOTHER SHOOT HIS FATHER

FRENCH DRIVE FORWARD IN BATTLE IN FLANDERS; BRITISH GAIN NEAR ARRAS

Haig Reports Important Successes on Northern and Southern Lines.

GAS BOMBS EFFECTIVE

Germans Mowed Down by the Torture Device Which They Invented.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Following up the stroke by which the British troops yesterday regained control of the village of St. Julien, on the Flanders front, the French last night moved ahead in their part of the line, making further progress west of Kortekker Caboret.

This was announced by Sir Douglas Haig, who telegraphed that on the Belgian front the Entente allied troops made further progress east of the point mentioned. Paris also announced the forward movement of the French.

All the positions east of Monchy le Preux, on the Arras battlefield in France, which were captured by the Germans Thursday night have been retaken by the British, according to the statement issued to-day by the British War Office.

British guns were to-day turned on Roulers, nine miles northeast of their present lines.

That Belgian non-combatants are being hemmed up in the town and forced to die in the fire of their allies' guns is the charge made here to-day. The charge is based on a paragraph in the official German bulletin asserting that "the town of Roulers, to which a great part of the Belgian population had fled from the battle zone before the fire of their liberators, was bombarded by the enemy with his heaviest guns."

Captured Germans say the British gas shell bombardment on the two nights before the bombardment was particularly effective, and that the Germans suffered terrible losses. The Guard Fusiliers were heavily gassed Sunday and Monday nights. A German division held in support near the Ypres-Menin road suffered so severely it had to be relieved.

It is the just irony of fate that in this section, where the Germans suffered so heavily from gas, the Germans first treacherously loosened their poison gas fumes against the Canadians two years ago, at Ypres, and compelled the Allies to adopt, in retaliation, the use of a weapon of warfare that civilized nations had barred, but for using which the Germans had so long and carefully prepared.

Paris Also Reports Advance on Flanders Front.

PARIS, Aug. 4.—Despite the continued bad weather along the battlefield in Belgium, says an official statement issued this afternoon by the French War Office, French troops pushed forward last night, advancing beyond the Cabaret of Kortekker.

FOUR REGIMENTS TO MOVE.

Orders issued to Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Tenth and Fifteenth. Moving orders for the Fourteenth, Forty-seventh, Tenth and Fifteenth Regiments were issued to-day by General William Wilson, commander of the Fourth Brigade.

The Fourteenth will go to Virginia; the Forty-seventh, which has been on guard duty in various parts of the state, will come home and camp somewhere in Long Island; the Tenth will go to Pennsylvania; the Fifteenth will take up guard duty in various places.

VICTORY SUNSHINE JUST AHEAD, SAYS BRITISH PREMIER

Nobody Has Any Idea How Near Summit of Hope Is, He Declares.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—Premier Lloyd George to-day "saw the sunshine of victory" just ahead for the Allies, in a forceful speech at Queen's Hall, commemorating the third anniversary of the war.

"Nobody in Britain, France, Italy, Russia—or even in Germany and Austria—has any idea how near the summit of hope we are," he declared.

Discussing the German conspiracy to achieve her scheme of world domination through might, Lloyd George asserted:

"While the plot miscarried, the Prussians are determined to succeed 'the next time.' There mustn't be any 'next time.' Let this generation eliminate war."

"Germany never subscribed to the Monroe Doctrine. We know her ambitions as to South America, and a year after a German peace Germany would start realizing them."

"If Britain had not gone into the war with her whole strength the Monroe Doctrine would have been treated by Germany as a 'scrap of paper.'"

"Victory must be so complete that our national liberty never again shall be challenged."

"Russia learned that an army without discipline is a rabble. There are some here who want to set up committees for the British Army and direct the conduct of the war. We cannot allow a sectional organization to direct the war or to dictate the terms of peace. The nation as a whole made war and the nation as a whole must make peace."

"Neither the Kaiser nor the Chancellor has yet said he would be satisfied with German soil. They talk glibly about peace but stammer over the word restoration. Before we have a peace conference they must learn to use the word 'restoration.' So far they have not learned even the first letter of the alphabet."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the National War Aims Committee and was probably the greatest patriotic demonstration of the year.

The Marquis of Crewe, leader of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, was chosen to preside. He was supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, twenty members of the Government, and one hundred members of Parliament. Baron Sonnino, the Italian Foreign Minister, and Nikola Paichitch, the Serbian Premier, were invited guests.

BRISBANE ADVISES HEARST.

Washington Times Urges Rejection of Majority Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Washington Times, owned by Arthur Brisbane, to-day editorially "advises Mr. Hearst most earnestly" not to accept the majority nomination secured him by New York newspapers.

(For Racing Results See Page 2.)

PRINCIPALS IN AND SCENE OF THE DE SAULLES TRAGEDY



RUSSIAN TROOPS STRIKE BACK AS KERENSKY FACES CRISIS

He and the Cabinet Quit, but Later Withdraw Their Resignations.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 4.—North of Huelatyn on the Russo-Galician frontier, the Austro-German rearwards yesterday were driven from their positions on the eastern bank of the river Zbrocz, says the official statement issued to-day by the Russian War Department. Forty-three prisoners were taken and seven machine-guns were captured.

Between the rivers Dniester and Pruth and in the Carpathians the Russian troops still are retiring to the eastward.

The Russian War Office statement says that a battle between Russians and Teutons is raging to the northeast of Kimpolung, in Southern Bukovina. The Austro-Germans have occupied the town of Dorn Watra.

Premier Kerensky to-day is making his final attempt to form a Russian Cabinet that can bring order out of the present chaos. Political conditions have reached a crisis just at a time when the mutinous army in its panic-stricken retreat has given up Cernovitz, the capital of Bukovina, leaving Roumania likely to lose what little part of her territory she managed to hold from von Mackensen's invasion, and opening the road to Odessa to the Germans.

The necessity for reorganizing the cabinet follows last night's crisis, when all the Kerensky Ministry except Vice-Premier Nekrasoff resigned. Later, with the exception of

M. Tereshechenko, Foreign Minister, they withdrew their resignations.

The action was the result of accusations against M. Chernoff, Minister of Agriculture, who already had resigned, and a complete breakdown of negotiations to bring Constitutional Democrats into the Cabinet. Chernoff was accused of being connected with the German General Staff.

Gen. Erdell, former Commander of the Eleventh Army, appointed Military Governor of Petrograd after Gen. Polovtsov failed to put down rioting in the capital, has been treacherously shot in the back and killed, says the Bourse Gazette.

TIFLIS, Russia, Aug. 4.—Deserters from the army who are being rounded up by the military authorities opened fire on them wounding several soldiers. Reinforcements of Cosacks armed with machine guns arrived and fired on the deserters, wounding many more. Four hundred of the deserters surrendered.

214 OUT OF 342
FIT IN CITY'S FIRST
DISTRICT TO FILL

THE FIRST DISTRICT of this city to announce its full quota of conscription is Exemption Board 151, located at No. 1586 Lexington Avenue. The quota of 214 men was satisfactorily completed at noon to-day and a cheer resounded in the board room as the fact was announced.

A total of only 342 men were examined to obtain the quota.

ORDERS TO TAKE OVER 675 SHIPS SENT OUT

Aggregate Tonnage of Vessels Is More Than 1,500,000—Will Cost \$125,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4.—The Shipping Board has telegraphed orders to a score of the country's largest shipyards requisitioning all ships of 2,500 deadweight tonnage or more now building.

About 675 ships are offered by the Government's order. Their aggregate tonnage is more than 1,500,000. Included are many English, Norwegian and other vessels on foreign account.

The commandeering programme will cost upward of \$125,000,000. A large sum has also been reserved by the Shipping Board for requisitioning completed ships now sailing under the American flag. This will be done later.

200 ENTOMBED IN MINE.

Explosion of Gas Traps Kentucky Coal Miners.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 4.—A large steamship ran ashore in the dense fog off here this morning. This is the second large steamer to go aground on the rocks within a week off this port.

2,171 DEATHS THIS WEEK AGAINST 1,610 A YEAR AGO

Rate Per Thousand Jumps From 15.03 Last Year to 19.74 in the Seven Days.

The Department of Health to-day gave out the following statement showing the number of deaths during the week ending at noon to-day as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Total number of deaths during the week ending Aug. 4, 1917, 2,171. Death rate per 1,000 of population, 19.74.

Total number of deaths during the corresponding week of 1916, 1,610. Death rate per 1,000 of population, 15.03.

GERMANY WARNS NEUTRALS IT'S WAR TO CLOSE FRONTIER

Threat Especially Directed Against Holland, Says Report.

ROME, Aug. 4.—Germany is informing neutrals who are considering closing their frontiers against the Teutonic Empire that such an act will be considered cause for war, it was reported here this afternoon.

The German threat, it was said, had been conveyed especially to Holland.

Sensation—Emily Stevens in "The Slacker," Grand Theatre, beginning to-morrow.—Adv.

FIRST STORY OF TRAGEDY TOLD BY ATHLETE'S SISTER; EX-WIFE COLLAPSES IN CELL

Mrs. De Saulles Wept All of Last Day With Son, Says Butler, Then Killed Former Husband Over Custody of the Child.

Mrs. Caroline Degener, sister of John Longer De Saulles, who witnessed the killing of the former Yale football star by his beautiful former wife, told a graphic story of the tragedy to-day. She gave her narrative as she paced the great living room of De Saulles's country home, The Box, in the fashionable Meadow Brook Colony, near Westbury, L. I., where Mrs. De Saulles shot her ex-husband last night, after pleading with him for the custody of their five-year-old son, John Longer De Saulles Jr.

Outside, on the broad lawn, playing merrily with two Airedale terriers, was the little boy—the cause of the tragedy.

Mrs. Degener shuddered when she looked at him.

"He saw his mother shoot his father," she said.

Mrs. Degener made an effort then to compose herself so that she could remember each detail.

"It happened in the living room—not in the porch," she said. "Major De Saulles was lying on a couch and Jack was sitting on the foot of it, reading aloud to him. I was just coming down stairs when I saw Mrs. De Saulles walking across the porch toward the opened front door. I was astonished to see her, but I went toward her with a greeting."

"Good evening," I said. "This is an unexpected call."

"I want to see my husband," she said.

"But she paid no attention to me excepting to say in a hard voice:

"I want to see my husband."

"She walked very straight, her chin held high, and I noticed that her hands were behind her back. The little boy was playing in the room, but she did not make a move toward him. She stood still in the middle of the room. Jack got up from the couch and went toward her with his hand stretched out, but she repelled him."

"It's no use—I want the boy," she said.

"Don't talk foolishly," Jack said. "You know you had the boy all through July, and you know I have a right to keep him through August."

"If any other words passed between them I did not hear them."

Mrs. De Saulles's right hand came from behind her back holding a revolver. Jack gasped and half turned.

A bullet caught him in the back. COLLAPSED ON A COUCH ON THE PORCH.

"Then came four more shots. They struck the right arm, the right hand and the hip. Jack staggered slowly toward the door, put a hand against the door frame, leaned there an instant, then went on to a couch on the porch, where he collapsed."

"Major De Saulles had sprung to his feet at the first shot, but I don't remember exactly what he did after that. For a long time after the shooting Mrs. De Saulles sat on the couch in the living room, in the same spot where Jack had been sitting at her entrance. She sat there with her head in her hands, gazing straight ahead. I watched her—I don't know how long. Then I went toward her."

"Why did you do this thing?" I asked.

"At first she did not answer. I repeated the question. Her lips moved, but she said nothing audible. Then

she controlled herself and spoke slowly and very deliberately.

"It had to be done—had to be done," she said. "I am glad that I did it—send for the police."

"Some one had telephoned for an ambulance and the police. Through all the long waiting Mrs. De Saulles sat still on the couch, gazing at a point on the floor, and repeating monotonously the same phrases, 'It had to be done—I am glad—where are the police?'"

And the little boy, clad in blue rompers, his bobbed hair tossing in the sunlight, rolled over and over on the lawn, playing with the terriers.

Mrs. John Longer De Saulles shot her husband to death because she feared his influence would be powerful enough eventually to deprive her entirely of the custody of her little son. This was the explanation of the tragedy given to-day by friends of the beautiful Chilean heiress, now in jail at Mineola, L. I., charged with the murder of her husband.

These friends say that Mrs. De Saulles had frequently commented with great bitterness on her inability to get justice in this country; that, despite the fact she had proved misconduct on her husband's part and had been granted the divorce, he had had sufficient influence to keep their child away from her. It is the belief of these friends that Mrs. De Saulles, through constant brooding over what she believed to be an injustice, became mentally deranged, the result being the tragedy which has shocked the most exclusive social circles in New York and Long Island.

Dr. Guy H. Cleghorn, prison physician, visited Mrs. De Saulles' cell, in Mineola Jail, this afternoon, after she had been questioned for an hour and a half by the District Attorney and his assistants. It was announced that she "had suffered a shock" and that it would be "necessary to move her to more suitable quarters."

What she said to the questioners has not been given out, but earlier, when Sheriff Seamon talked with her, she was quite calm in saying:

"I'm glad I shot him."

Her attitude from the moment she was taken in custody has been one of complete indifference.

A few minutes after she reached the Mineola Jail last night she asked permission to telephone to a man friend in Manhattan. It was granted. She walked to the telephone and called in a steady voice: "Give me Murray Hill 7600."

This is the headquarters of the Red Cross. When the connection was made she began:

"I am in the county jail at Mineola. I have shot Jack and—"

"My God! My God!" was the exclamation from the other end of the